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# The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1914.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION  
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Saturday Generally Cloudy; Probably Local Thunder Showers.

Forty-fourth Year—No. 158—Price Five Cents.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

## FIGHT TO DEATH WITH A ROBBER

Dramatic Story Is Told by Aged Couple of Struggle in Dark Room.

## WIFE THROTTLES MAN

Farmer After Many Strokes Finally Lands Heavy Blow on Burglar's Head.

Yorkville, Ill., July 3.—A dramatic story of a fight to the death in the dark with a masked robber, who invaded their home early today, was told by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grimwood, an aged couple, who live on a farm two miles east of here.

The robber died as she was throttling him, Mrs. Grimwood said, after he had been thrown to the floor by her husband. She is a large and powerful woman, although 65 years old.

Before Mrs. Grimwood got into the fight her husband and the robber—the farmer armed with a club and the robber with an ice pick—circled around and around in the dark, lunging and striking. Their heavy breathing was all that guided their blows.

At length one of Grimwood's swings crashed on the robber's head and he fell. Mrs. Grimwood, who had been awakened by rushing of feet, leaped on the robber, seizing him by the throat. She choked him while her husband got up, struck a light and went after a rope to bind the man. The robber died as her husband came back.

Papers found in the robber's pocket bore the name of William Davis.

## CROWDS VISIT ROYAL CHAPEL

Continuous Procession Marches Past Coffins Containing Bodies of Archduke and Duchess.

## EMPEROR IS CHEERED

People Gather at Dawn—Masses Said and City Church Bells Told.

Vienna, July 3.—Crowds of mourners today visited the chapel of the Hofburg, where the coffins containing the bodies of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg lay in state. A continuous procession marched past the catafalques.

Emperor Francis Joseph left the suburban palace at Schoenbrunn early today for the Hofburg. As he passed through the streets thousands of people cheered him.

Although the court chapel was not opened until 8 o'clock, the crowds began to assemble outside before dawn.

## COFFINS IN SILVER CASES

The bodies lay in silver coffins, ornamented with gold. That of the archduke was decorated with gold bands and oak leaves, while that of the duchess was covered with lilies. Life guards formed a guard of honor. In front of the coffin reposed two wreaths bearing the simple inscription "Sofie, Max, Ernst." They were from the archduke's children. Other floral offerings numbering several hundred were placed in apartments adjoining the chapel.

Masses were said at all the altars of the chapel from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon. At 10 o'clock the court choir entered and sang the "Miserere." From noon until 1 o'clock the bells of one of the city churches tolled.

## CADETS LEAVE FOR GIBRALTAR

Naples, Italy, July 3.—The American squadron consisting of the battleships Missouri, Illinois, and Idaho with the cadets from the naval academy at Annapolis on board, left here today for Gibraltar.

## FRENCH AVIATORS KILLED

Rheims, France, July 3.—Corporal Gabriel Godefroy of the French army aviation corps was killed and Corporal Emile Mirat fatally injured today by a fall of 800 feet in a monoplane of which they had lost control.

## COVETED CUP COMES TO U. S.

Two American Crews to Contest Tomorrow for Possession of Grand Challenge Trophy.

## FINE WATERMANSHIP

Harvard Beats Winnipeg in Seven Minutes Flat—Experts Admire Work.

Henley, On Thames, July 3.—The coveted Grand Challenge cup comes to the United States.

Two American eight-oared crews—the Union Boat club of Boston and the Harvard university second crew—were left to fight tomorrow for its possession by victories today in the semi-final heats over Winnipeg and Mayne, respectively.

Both were exciting races run in record time and won only after a hard struggle near the finishing line in each instance.

Wet weather and a strong wind did not cause either of the American teams to vary their almost perfect watermanship, which has called forth the admiration of English experts.

## Record Time Made

The race between Harvard and Winnipeg, which came first, was a hard one and resulted in the best time recorded at this year's regatta, seven minutes flat. This has been beaten only on three occasions in the Grand Challenge cup, since official time records have been kept. In 1891 Leander rowed the final in six minutes, 51 seconds and this was equaled by New College, Oxford, in the final in 1897. Leander in 1895 did the course in six minutes, 58 seconds.

Winnipeg went away to 21 strokes to the first half minute and 42 to the first minute, while Harvard struck 20 to the half minute and 38 to the minute.

At the half mile the boats were even, but before the half way mark was reached Harvard had pushed a little ahead. The time was 3 minutes, 24 seconds. The Canadians then spurred and Harvard replied. Harvard then went in front and at the mile was leading by three-quarters of a length. They were rowing 38 to the minute and retained their advantage to the end, although the Canadians made a last great effort to overhaul them.

On crossing the line, Harvard seemed perfectly fresh. Winnipeg showed signs of faltering after passing the half mile post and was rowed out at the finish.

When the second heat was started, excitement was rife. The two shells got off to a good start. The Germans began with 41 strokes to the minute and Boston with a stroke of 38.

At the half mile Boston was leading by half a length, but lost a little of their advantage before the half-way mark was reached.

A magnificent effort by the German team in passing the grand stand brought them closer together, but the Bostonians passed the line with only part of the oiled silk covering the nose of their boat in front. Their time was seven minutes flat, the same as made by their fellow countrymen.

## PRESIDENT SENDS SPECIAL MESSAGE

Washington, July 3.—President Wilson sent a special message to congress today urging immediate appropriation of \$200,000 for the relief of those made homeless and destitute in the Salem, Mass., fire. He included a telegram from Governor Walsh, saying that three thousand families were in need.

In his message President Wilson held that the action of the national government at the time of the San Francisco disaster had furnished a precedent.

"In view of the great number of homeless and destitute in Salem, I very earnestly urge the immediate appropriation by congress of \$200,000 as requested by the governor to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war," concluded the message.

## NEVADA REGISTER APPOINTED

Washington, July 3.—President Wilson today nominated Charles D. Mackay of Winnemucca, Nev., to be register of the land office at Carson City.

## —The Pennant for Ogden—

Support the home team by attending the Helena-Ogden games at Glenwood daily at 3:30. Field sports at three—A double-header on The Fourth—GO!

## GREAT BRITISH STATESMAN DEAD

Death Summons for Joseph Chamberlain Comes Suddenly in London Home.

## YEARS IN PARLIAMENT

Pioneer in Great Britain of Tariff Reform and Strong Advocate of Imperialism.

London, July 3.—Joseph Chamberlain died last night.

The death of Joseph Chamberlain, which removed one of the most striking figures of British politics in the past generation, came as a surprise as the condition of his health was not publicly known to be any worse than at any time in the last two or three years.

Mrs. Chamberlain, who never left her husband's side since he was stricken with paralysis seven years ago, and his son, Austen Chamberlain, were with Mr. Chamberlain when death occurred at 10:30 o'clock last night at his London residence. The event cast a gloom over the London season, which was at its height.

## Last Appearance in Public

Mr. Chamberlain's last public appearance was at a garden party on the grounds of his Birmingham home on May 6 last when with his wife and son he received several hundred constituents. Mr. Chamberlain was wheeled onto the lawn in a chair and appeared very emaciated and feeble when he lifted his hat to friends and neighbors in acknowledgment of their salutes.

Tariff reforms, which, with imperialism were the chief policies for which Joseph Chamberlain was spokesman when enforced retirement through paralysis occurred, have suffered an almost complete relapse, his son, Austen being almost the only British statesman who advocates them on all occasions.

The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain was the pioneer in Great Britain of tariff reform, and the great advocate of Imperialism. For thirty-eight years, with a brief interregnum, he represented Birmingham in parliament. In 1896 his career of stormy activities was ended by a stroke of paralysis. The blow fell when he was in the midst of a strenuous campaign for the establishment of a protective tariff with preference for the British colonies, and just after his constituents had celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his first election.

## Many Years an Invalid

Since that day the strong fighter had been an invalid, a pathetic looker at the political game, pictured always with his loyal wife, a daughter of W. C. Endicott of Massachusetts, who was President Cleveland's secretary of war, beside him. His chief consolations were the growing political prominence of his son Austen Chamberlain, and the loyalty of his constituents. Birmingham would not desert her leader, although he was no longer able to represent her upon the floor of the house of commons. In each election he was returned to his old seat, and appeared afterward in the house but once, where amid respectful silence, he made his way to the speaker's desk on the arm of his son and took the oath of office. January 5, 1913, Mr. Chamberlain wrote to his constituents, resigning his seat, and saying:

"I cannot hope again to do my work in parliament, and I feel that our city and the constituency need the services of a younger man."

While his greatest claim to fame was as determined and brilliant advocate for years of a protective policy for Great Britain, the citadel of free trade, he will also be remembered as the bitterest and most forceful opponent of Gladstone in that statesman's efforts for home rule for Ireland, as one of the founders of the Liberal-Unionist party, and as the minister whose policy in South Africa involved his country in the greatest war it had experienced since the Crimean conflict, but blotted out the two Boer republics and made South Africa "all red."

## Devoted to Reform

From the day he left University college, London, to enter his father's screw factory at Birmingham, Joseph Chamberlain devoted his best energies to "the principle of constructive reform." It was in 1868, just 32 years after his birth in London, that he received his baptism of public life, as a member of the Birmingham Liberal-Unionist party, and as the minister whose policy in South Africa involved his country in the greatest war it had experienced since the Crimean conflict, but blotted out the two Boer republics and made South Africa "all red."

In 1878 he entered parliament, being elected without opposition as a Liberal from Birmingham. In his early years in the commons he sat among the home rule Liberals with whose aspirations he was supposed to sympathize, but a few years later he emphatically disabused his associates in the house of any notion they may have had of his belief in separate government for Ireland.

In less than four years he was a cabinet minister, entering Gladstone's government in 1880 as president of the board of trade, and in less than a decade his hold on popular opinion was almost as great as Gladstone's.

## Government Board President

After the general election of 1885 he became president of the local government board, but by the spring of 1886 his and Gladstone's relations on the latter's Irish policy had become so strained that he broke with the great premier, resigned his place in the cabinet and left the Liberal party never to return to it.

He, Lord Harrington (afterwards the

## BRING SECRET MESSAGE FROM CARRANZA



Alfredo Breceda (left) and F. R. Villavicencio. Breceda is private secretary to Carranza and Villavicencio is secretary to Breceda.

duke of Devonshire, G. J. Goschen and others high in the Liberal party who saw in their former leader's home rule proposals and propaganda a menace to the integrity of the empire, formed a new party to resist them. They called themselves Liberals.

Unionists and anti-home rule was, in the beginning, their main tenet. Lord Harrington was the first leader, but when he was elevated to the peerage through the death of his father, Mr. Chamberlain was chosen the party's chief.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chamberlain had visited the United States, November, 1887, to February, 1888, as the head of the British representatives upon the American-British joint high commission which was to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the long standing fisheries dispute.

A treaty was signed but the United States senate refused to ratify it.

## Marryes American Girl

Late in 1888 Mr. Chamberlain returned to the United States, twice to be married. Having been twice a widower he took as his third wife Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of William C. Endicott, President Cleveland's secretary of war.

During the campaign of 1892 Mr. Chamberlain worked with great effect and subsequently in the Commons he was to the forefront in all the assaults on the Irish government bill and clashed frequently with Mr. Gladstone. The home rulers considered him an aggressive and his rankling he aggravated by his rasping tactics.

During debate on the bill one night in July, 1893, Mr. Gladstone partly compared him with "the devil's advocate." The next night in debate Mr. Chamberlain retorted so caustically that T. P. O'Connor yelled at him "Judas!" followed presently by a free fight on the floor between several members—a rare outbreak in probably the most staid legislative body in the world—accompanied by vigorous hissing by the galleries.

The Birmingham man with the monocle and long aquiline nose (both the delight of the English caricaturists), the keen head and the forceful tongue; the faultlessly fashionable attire topped off invariably with a white orchid in the coat lapel was now a commanding figure at Westminster. On the formation of the coalition (Conservative and Unionist) ministry in 1895 he took office under Lord Salisbury as colonial secretary. In this position his remarkable powers were severely tested by South Africa—the chain of strenuous events beginning with Jameson's hare-brained raid, and ending, when Lord Kitchener had worn down the stubborn Boer resistance, with the treaty of Vereeniging—but he stood the test. His enemies, too, savagely assailed him as being the adroit tool of the Rand gold mine owners and his course toward the Afrikaners was a eluding issue in the campaign of 1900 and during 1901.

But he was the object of great popular demonstrations before his visit to South Africa late in 1902 on a mission of conciliation and observation and also on his return early in 1903.

## Wrote Australian Constitution

The war and the elections over he set himself the task of fostering the relations between the mother country and the colonies. The constitution for the Australian commonwealth was one of his productions.

Just before his 67th birthday Chamberlain launched his scheme of fiscal reform, which partly succeeded in

splitting the Unionist party. It was in May and at Birmingham that he announced his new policy, and finding in September that his party was not ready for so radical a change, he resigned to devote himself to popularizing his doctrines. He fought the cause with a genius, eloquence, energy, and organization, never equalled in any previous moment in his career, but his party wavered and went down to defeat in the election of 1906. The one bright spot for the Unionist party, during those dark days, was Birmingham and vicinity, where Chamberlain carried his candidates to victory.

## MEN ON MOTORCYCLES GO INTO A DEEP CANAL

Wednesday evening, at about 10 o'clock, J. E. DeLong of the Utah Light & Railway company and Arvel Pearson of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph company, narrowly escaped serious injuries when they rode into the canal which crosses the roadway at the Potter farm, near North Ogden. Fortunately the men received only slight bruises and a good ducking in the water.

The men were coming toward Ogden on a motorcycle on the macadam road of the North Ogden-Pleasant View cutoff at a rather high rate of speed, when the machine suddenly plunged into the canal, the water in which was about three feet deep and the embankment more than that depth. The motorcycle was badly damaged and the men more or less injured.

## DOCTOR'S WIFE UNDER SUSPICION

Testimony Regarding Death of Mrs. Bailey to Be Reserved for Grand Jury.

## READY TO TELL STORY

Denies Attacking a Woman Patient—Never Saw Victim of Bullet Before.

Freeport, N. Y., July 3.—The name of Dr. Edwin Carman's wife did not appear on the list of witnesses summoned for the inquest this afternoon into the death of Mrs. Louise Bailey, who was murdered in Dr. Carman's office last Tuesday night.

Since almost every one else in and about the physician's house that night had been notified to appear at the inquest, the omission of Mrs. Carman's name caused much comment. The district attorney explained he had excellent reasons for not calling Mrs. Carman. It was understood he desired to reserve her testimony for the grand jury, unimpaired by any premature revelations at the inquest.

Among the witnesses called were Archie Post, Joseph Golder and Miss Hazel Combs, patients, who were awaiting in Dr. Carman's outer office when Mrs. Bailey was murdered.

A man named Burke, resident of a neighboring village, had been summoned to testify at the inquest, but he had told a detective about having seen a woman dressed in white running away from the window of the doctor's office immediately after the shot was fired.

Talking over the telephone today, Mrs. Carman declared that she wanted to testify at the inquest and was ready to tell all she knew.

"I realize fully that in a measure I am under suspicion," she said, "and that at the present moment I am restrained as to my movements."

Mrs. Carman denied a story that several weeks ago she had attacked a woman patient in her husband's office. She repeated her declaration that she had never seen Mrs. Bailey until she looked on her dead body at the morgue yesterday afternoon.

"Were you jealous of Mrs. Bailey?" she was asked.

"No, indeed," she answered.

## GREAT FUTURE FOR COUNTRY

## LEADS IN HOME TRADE

Public Debt Less Than One-sixth of France—Commerce Gains 90 Per Cent in Decade.

## United States Far Short of Immediate Possibilities in Foreign Trade.

## AWAITING NEXT MOVE

## President Sends Special Envoy to Induce Constitutionalists to Mediate Internal Difficulties.

Washington, July 3.—Although a world leader in the interchange of products among its own people, the United States foreign trade is far short of its immediate possibilities. Such is the conclusion of officials of the department of commerce after a study of the statistical abstract of the United States for 1913 made public today.

American home trade at present is estimated at about \$40,000,000, which is equal to the international exchanges of the world and approximately ten times the value of its own foreign trade, now valued at \$4,000,000,000.

The abstract shows that the present American export trade of \$2,500,000,000 represents about 25 per cent of a per capita basis equal to that of Argentina, and that the United States American export power to \$5,000,000,000 and one equal to that of Belgium would bring its exports to \$10,000,000,000 a year, while its aggregate foreign trade, when upon a per capita basis as large as Canada's, would be considerably over \$15,000,000,000.

## Railroads Lead World

The United States commercial power and its strong international power is further emphasized in the abstract. It shows that the United States has 258,000 miles of railway possesses one third of the world's total. It leads in the mileage of its telegraph and performs more than one-third of the world's service on its main routes while its public debt of \$1,000,000,000 is less than that of Italy, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Germany, Australia, Japan, Great Britain and is less than one-sixth that of France and one-fourth that of Russia.

While there have been frequent temporary recessions in the course of American commerce, yet the tendency as ever has been upward. From 1890 to 1901 American foreign trade grew from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,250,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent, while from 1902 to 1913 it increased from \$2,250,000,000 to \$4,250,000,000, a gain of 90 per cent.

In the period since 1870 farm products rose in value from \$2,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 a year; the output from less than 30,000,000 to 500,000,000 long tons; copper from twelve and a half thousand to over one half million tons; pig iron from 2,000,000 to 31,000,000 tons; petroleum from 221,000,000 to 9,250,000,000 gallons; and manufactures from \$4,000,000,000 to over \$20,000,000,000.

## NEW YORK ATHLETE WINS

London, July 3.—Homer Baker of the New York Athletic club, won his heat in the British half mile amateur championship today, in less than two minutes.

## 2-2-5 seconds

He was one of the American athletes entered for the preliminary heats of the British field and track championships at the Stamford bridge ground, London.

## NEWMAN TELLS TEARFUL STORY

Senator Explains How Letters Were Sent on Official Senate Paper.

## NOT STOCK BOOSTERS

Weeps as He Relates Struggle to Promote Gold Hill Property.

Washington, July 3.—W. G. Newman, promoter of a North Carolina gold mine, told a senate investigating committee a tearful story today about the use of official letter paper of the census and rules committee for circulation of a letter from a mining engineer, praising the property. He testified he asked Senator Overman's stenographer to make copies of the letter, and that a clerk in the census committee made others. Senators Overman and Chilton, chairmen of those committees, knew nothing of it, he said.

While Newman was telling the story of his struggles to promote the property he wept. He said about 35 or 40 copies of the letter on senate paper were sent to his personal friends, among these Gold Hill stockholders. None was used to "boost" the stock, he protested.

## Director of Mint Testifies

Director George E. Roberts of the mint bureau testified that he sent F. G. Dewey, a government assayer, to examine the property after talks with Newman and John Skelton Williams, then assistant secretary of the treasury, to determine if the production of the sufficient to reopen the assay office at Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Williams, now controller of the currency, gave the same explanation. He testified he had no stock in the mine nor did any one in his family. He testified his brother, W. Berkeley Williams, looked at the mine after Dewey reported.

Newman recalled, testified that John Skelton Williams had arranged a conference for him with Cleveland Perkins, who wanted to buy control of the property. He said he had some correspondence with Williams and his brother Berkeley about the mine, but preferred that it be given out by other parties.

## MEDIATORS ARE IN WASHINGTON

## American Delegates and South Americans to Keep in Touch With Situation.

## AWAITING NEXT MOVE

## President Sends Special Envoy to Induce Constitutionalists to Mediate Internal Difficulties.

Washington, July 3.—The American delegates to the Niagara mediation conference, Justice Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann—returned to the capital today and conferred with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

While the Niagara conference, it is recess awaiting Carranza's canvass of his generals under the plan of Guadalupe, as to sending delegates to treat with Huerta's emissaries, the American delegates will remain in Washington, and the three South American mediators will return here and keep in touch with the situation awaiting the next move.

Iglesias Calderon, one of the constitutionalist leaders, expected to represent Carranza if he sends delegates, declared today he did not believe the canvass of constitutionalist chiefs would authorize sending delegates to treat with Huerta, unless they went to discuss terms of surrender.

## Silliman Leaves for Mexico

John R. Silliman, formerly vice consul at Saltillo, left Washington today for Mexico as President Wilson's envoy to attempt to induce constitutionalist leaders to mediate their differences with Huerta and bring about harmony between Carranza and Villa. Mr. Silliman had a final conference with the president. He would not discuss his mission.

While Carranza is canvassing his generals on meeting the Huerta delegates, Mr. Silliman is expected to tell the constitutionalists of the importance attached to that proposal by the Washington administration. Mr. Silliman will be raised to the full rank of consul later, it was announced, but not at this time, because such an act might be construed as recognition of Huerta.

President Wilson greeted the American delegates warmly.

"I'm proud of the way you represented the United States," said he.

The conference was brief and an engagement was made for a longer one later.

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